

## Amusements To-Night.

BOUQUET OPERA HOUSE—"Olivette."  
 DAILY THEATRE—"The Passing Regiment."  
 METROPOLITAN ALCAZAR—"The Merry War."  
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Patience."

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.  
 SURE HOTEL, FIRE INSURE BEACH—Cures  
 Malaria, Hay Fever, Croup and Catarrh. Parades for  
 Green. Trains leave Long Island City at 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States.  
 DAILY TRIBUNE, 1 year.....\$12.00  
 SUNDAY TRIBUNE, 1 year.....10.00  
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 year.....2.00  
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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1882.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The vicinity of Ramleh was quiet yesterday. The British lost in the reconnaissance of Saturday four men killed and twenty-nine wounded; the bodies of the dead men were buried yesterday. Doubt is again expressed as to whether or not the Porte intends to send troops to Egypt. A new French Ministry, with Senator Ducloux at its head, is talked of; the report that a new Ministry had been formed was premature. Dissatisfaction among the members of the Irish constabulary is increasing, and a strike is threatened. DOMESTIC.—The Secretary of the Interior denies that he urged the passage of the Liver and Harbor bill over the veto. William B. Lewis, of New-York, was prostrated by heat at Long Branch. Twenty vessels of the New-York Yacht Club arrived at Newport yesterday. G. F. Ruff, of Baltimore, was drowned at Fortress Monroe, and J. Callahan and J. Burkhardt were drowned at Nashua, N. H. At Worcester, Vt., lightning struck a hay wagon, killing a youth and injuring four others. The carriage factory of McKelvey Brothers at Pittsburg was burned. Two men were burned to death at Sunrise City, Minn. At Greenfield, Ind., James Meek shot and fatally wounded Albert Daily and then committed suicide. Much damage was done in the vicinity of Chambersburg, Penn., by a rain storm. CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Many thousands of people visited the local pleasure resorts yesterday. The operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company considered the advisability of a strike; the checkers of freight in Jersey City resolved to return to work. The six-day bicycle race was continued at Coney Island. A discharged workman shot at a railroad official in Jersey City. THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate clear and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature and chances of light rain late in the day. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 86°; lowest, 73°; average, 80.3°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Hereafter when the last train leaves Long Beach there will be a wild rush for it among the young men there, lest by any chance they should not get away, and should find themselves married before they know it.

Considering that the work of the Emigration Commissioners is a labor of love, they show an uncommon anxiety to be kept in office. They are going to send a committee to Washington this week to watch their interests.

When Congress adjourns it is likely to go to pieces all at once and without warning. Notwithstanding the decision of the Senate caucus, a strong opinion prevails that by tomorrow night members of both houses will find themselves homeward bound. The possibility of a cool welcome from their constituents does not seem to trouble them.

The friends of a quiet Sunday will be encouraged at the result of the energetic action of the residents of Dobbs Ferry. A beer-seller stood all day yesterday on the pier waiting to welcome pleasure-seekers of low or high degree, but they came not. The expression of the howitzer beside him was too forbidding. The pleasure-seekers did not know that it had been standing there seven years.

If the telegraph operators should strike, the resulting inconvenience and pecuniary loss in this city would be heavy; and the amount of damage in individual cases would be harder to determine than when the merchants were suffering from the enforced delay of the railroad companies. Perhaps the Stock Exchange or the Produce Exchange will get a mandamus ready to serve on the Western Union at a moment's notice, to compel the directors to pay any advance the operators may ask without delay. This would be on a par with the recent proceedings against the railroads.

The tenacity with which the striking freight-handlers cling to the hope of bringing the railroads to their terms is a matter of wonder. The companies have all the workmen they want to handle goods, and are refusing applications for places every day; still the leaders among the strikers keep their followers together by encouraging them with falsehoods. There is little money left to distribute among the men and they are beginning to quarrel among themselves, even coming to blows. When they fully realize how they have been misled by these demagogues the latter will do well to keep out of the way. If they get a beating, perhaps they will not be so ready to espouse the workmen's cause hereafter.

The work of sending poor children into the country by means of THE TRIBUNE Fresh Air

Fund is going on even better than was hoped. Over a thousand children were sent to pleasant homes outside of the hot city last week, in thirty different parties, making thirty-five that are now out. The subscriptions amount to nearly \$16,000, and the letters which accompany the money show what interest this work has excited among all classes. How necessary the undertaking is will strongly appear in a glance at the reports of the extra corps of city physicians who are at present visiting the sick poor among the tenement-houses. The season is only about half over, and the good already accomplished through the fund is incalculable. The trouble now is to find places to which to send the children.

There has been a good deal of foolish sympathy wasted in this country on Arabi Pacha, on the supposition that he is the leader of a popular movement among the Egyptians. This mistake has been pointed out at various times, but never more forcibly than in the letter from Mr. Smalley which we print to-day. Our correspondent takes for his text Mr. Gladstone's speech on the vote of credit. To all except the impracticables in England and out of it, Arabi is nothing more nor less than an unscrupulous military adventurer, with an army largely made up of ex-convicts and other criminals. His object is merely to establish a military despotism over Egypt, for the benefit of himself and his followers. To put down such an adventurer, and to establish the authority of law again, are to work directly in favor of a better future for Egypt. This is giving the true National party in that country a chance.

## REDUCTION OF TAXES.

Late as it is, the Republican Senators have resolved to pass a bill reducing taxation. The passage of the bill correcting the clerical error in the tariff as to knit goods was a sensible and praiseworthy step, and it removes one of the main reasons for mixing up any change of the tariff with the reduction of internal revenue. If Senators could now agree to pass the Revenue bill as it came from the House, or with only such minor changes as would not occasion prolonged discussion or stubborn resistance, they might accomplish a very important and useful work. But it is likely to be difficult indeed to effect any change, if the Senate attempts to alter the tariff and to cut down the tobacco tax in the same bill. In fact, it is probable that no reduction of taxation can in that case be made. It is possible to offer amendments of the tariff in number as the sands of the sea, and to discuss them in the Senate indefinitely, and even if the bill should finally pass the Senate, it might then be necessary to bring together a quorum of Republicans alone to carry it in the House.

The Republican party will have quite enough to justify and explain, in the campaign next fall, without adding a refusal to reduce taxation. True, it may be shown that the Republicans in both Houses voted for measures of reduction, and that the Democrats generally resisted such measures. But the fact will remain that the Republicans of the two Houses had power to secure some reduction of taxes, and a very important reduction, if they had agreed as to the amount and method. If all reduction should be defeated, merely because some Senators insist upon a greater reduction than the House has voted, or a different reduction, it will place those Senators and the party in an undesirable position. It is the duty of members of the party in power to do what they can for the public welfare, even if they cannot get done all that they would like. Men who practically cause the defeat of useful measures, because they want to carry other measures which they consider more useful, have to bear a personal responsibility just the same as if they had opposed and defeated good bills for other reasons.

Congress now knows about what the expenditures will be under its acts. In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that "the entire amount appropriated by the regular appropriation bills is \$270,103,225.70," and that by other bills \$24,139,871.66, "making a gross aggregate of \$294,243,097.36." "The excess of appropriations over last year is \$77,500,000," which is very nearly the increase named by THE TRIBUNE last Friday. It will take the Republican members a good deal of their time to explain and justify some parts of this increase. If they also fail to reduce taxes, what reason can be given? The interest on the bonded debt is now (since August 1) only \$56,835,111 yearly, and the interest on Pacific Railroad bonds only \$3,877,410.72, of which part will be paid in transportation or by the companies in cash. Less than \$60,000,000, therefore, will meet all interest, and less than \$354,250,000, according to Senator Allison, will cover all expenditures authorized during the year. The revenue is likely to be at least \$30,000,000 more. What justification can there be for a refusal to abate any part of this revenue? The House has given its assent to a reduction of about \$24,000,000; so much can be accomplished by a single vote in the Senate. If Senators insist upon a larger reduction, they assume the responsibility for a possible failure, at this late period in the session, to get any reduction whatever. The Democratic Senators ought to be left a monopoly of that responsibility.

## RUSSIA AT THE CONFERENCE.

The action of the Russian representative at the Constantinople Conference has given rise to a great many ingenious surmises. Sir Charles Dilke has referred to one of them in the House of Commons—the assumption that financial aid would be afforded to Turkey by the surrender of a portion of the war indemnity. As that is a debt which the Porte has never had any intention of paying, even if it could do so, and as, moreover, neither Russia nor Europe has ever had the remotest idea that it was worth anything whatever, the extent of the relief which would be afforded by the cancellation of any part of it can be readily appreciated.

Then there has been another specious theory advanced in certain quarters. Russia, it has been said, is willing to have England occupy Egypt indefinitely if she can be allowed to modify the existing arrangements in regard to the Dardanelles. She is, therefore, opposing British policy at the Conference in the hope of striking a bargain which will convert the Black Sea into a Russian lake and afford her free egress from her own waters to the Mediterranean. Now, it is a curious fact that when Ignatieff dictated to the Turkish plenipotentiaries the Treaty of San Stefano he stipulated that the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles should remain open in time of war as in time of peace to merchant vessels of all neutral States arriving from or bound to Russian ports, and affirmed in other respects the European law in respect to the Straits. The treaty was silent in respect to the rights of Russian war vessels in the Straits. During the secret negotiations between the Russian and English Governments which preceded the Congress of Berlin, Lord Salisbury

wished to reserve for his Government the right of discussing all questions relative to the Straits, but Count Schouvaloff insisted that the existing arrangements should not be altered. Russia at all times during the last twelve years has upheld the status quo so far as the Straits are concerned. The reason is plain. According to the present rules foreign vessels of war are not allowed to pass into the Black Sea, and consequently the Russian shores of that sea are not exposed to attack from European fleets. The privilege of sending out her own men-of-war would be dearly purchased if the fleets of other nations gained the right of entrance at the same time.

If the Treaty of Unkjar-Skelessi, concluded in 1833, by which the Bosphorus was opened to Russian fleets, and the Dardanelles were closed to those of all other nations, could be revived, the Northern Power might be anxious to have this question reopened. As so one-sided an arrangement is impossible, she is probably satisfied with the present rules. If she had not been reasonably content, she would have changed them in 1870, when she burst through the clauses of the Treaty of Paris referring to the neutralization of the Black Sea. A more natural explanation of her present course at the Conference is a simple desire to supplant British influence at Constantinople. The Russian and British Ministers at that capital have been rivals for the Sultan's favor ever since the Treaty of Paris was concluded. The present efforts of England to compel the sovereign to look on in silence while Egypt is invaded have estranged his sympathy. It is an excellent opportunity for Russia to strengthen her position at Constantinople by making friendly overtures to the Sultan and ostensibly defending his rights.

## THE GREAT STRIKE'S FAILURE.

The great strike of iron workers entered upon its third month a week ago. It is estimated that during their two months of self-imposed idleness the laborers in the Pittsburgh district alone have lost \$4,000,000 in wages, and a similar amount has been lost by those in other parts of the West. Eight millions of dollars is a handsome sum of money. Had the laborers been content with fair wages, that sum would have passed from the hands of the manufacturers to the pockets of the workmen, which are empty to-day for the lack of it. Their employers have simply lost the profit which they would have made had their capital been employed, which in the present dull condition of the iron trade would not have been very large. It is not strange, therefore, that the manufacturers feel more confident of ultimate success now than they did at the beginning of the strike. They have been losing comparatively little, while the laborers have been losing everything. Many of them feel so strong that they are proposing to resume work with non-union men, and some of them have given notice to the striking employees that unless they signify their willingness to return to work at the old wages and as non-union men, they may consider themselves discharged.

Aside from the purely money aspect of the situation, there are other evidences that the manufacturers are steadily gaining strength. It is claimed by the strikers that many of the mills have weakened and signed the scale which the Amalgamated Association made the basis of the strike. This is not strictly true. Sixteen mills have indeed signed, but several of them were iron and steel mills, which were not affected by the strike, and signed only as a matter of form. Other mills only signed after they had been granted concessions which made the new scale more advantageous to them than the old. Only one firm has signed without receiving concessions. On the other hand, there are thirteen mills which have resumed, and are now running with non-union men. The strikers deny this, but the names of the mills are published, and there is no doubt that all of them are running with daily increasing efficiency. The manufacturers declare that at the end of the second month of no previous strike were they in anything like so favorable a position as they are now. The suspension of business has been a positive benefit to them, and they are entirely willing it should continue till trade brightens up.

The annual meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers has been in session at Chicago for several days. Entire secrecy is preserved, and nothing is known concerning the sentiment of the 250 delegates on the subject of the strike. It is inevitable that their attention must be concentrated largely upon it. The most obstinate of them cannot fail to realize that the strike was a great mistake. In the first place the time was unfavorable, for they struck on a falling market. In the second place, the wages they were receiving were fair. One striking evidence of this is the comfortable position the laborers must have been in at the time of the strike. They have been nine weeks out of employment, have lost \$8,000,000, and we have yet to hear of a single case of suffering from want among them. A class of laborers who can sustain losses like these without suffering cannot have been very badly treated. Of course the season has been favorable to cheap living. In that respect alone the time was wisely chosen. But the summer is slipping away, and with the cooler weather there is sure to come distress or want unless work is resumed.

The Amalgamated Association is likely to consider these facts. If its deliberations are guided by ordinary wisdom, their result will be a decree ending the strike. The manufacturers are clearly determined not only to conquer this time, but to break the power of the Association, and thus render future strikes on so large a scale impossible. The laborers can not complain of this, for they must see by this time that an association whose guidance robs them of \$1,000,000 a month, all to no purpose, is not the most desirable of friends.

## THE CAMP-MEETINGS.

The camp-meeting season has set in with vigor so far as the crowds in attendance are concerned, though the religious fury of these conferences being generally in an inverse ratio to the heat of the weather, the number of enthusiastic meetings has been few. At Warwick Woodlands and at Sea Cliff open-air meetings are in session which will last but a few days longer. At Asbury Park a Sunday-school Assembly is being held—of which temperance is the leading motive, and where it is urged on the little folks by a carefully prepared system and machinery of appeals, catechism and leagues. The Spiritualists are also in session out of doors near New-London, Connecticut, and the Reformed Catholics held, as far as we know, their first camp-meeting last week on the grounds of the Atlantic Highlands. It is hardly fair to call the philosophers discoursing of high themes in Concordian groves a camp-meeting, but whatever their name, they are also at an *afresco* meal of ideas. The great religious gathering at Ocean Grove is preparing for its opening ceremonies.

Throughout the whole country these assemblies have grown more numerous of people of the same sectarian belief and associations who meet for the alleged purpose of worship, but actually for the spending of the warm season

out of doors in pleasant company. The last purpose is quite virtuous and rational enough to excuse any such gathering—whether temporary or permanent—without pleading the conversion of sinners as their apology. The manner in which these meetings have been conducted hitherto has not justified the belief that the convocation of huge crowds in a seaside resort to bathe, flirt, pray and repent of their sins at once is conducive to the successful presentation of the cause of Christ. With every year the projects recognize more fully the undertaking merely as a business enterprise, a summer city likely to be permanent, and the missionary spirit drops further out of sight. The old-fashioned camp-meeting with its zeal, its excitement, its real fervor and its blasphemy, is rapidly becoming an almost extinct social phenomenon.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Wall Street usually sees one thing at a time. Consequently it was much surprised by the bank statement of Saturday. It had seen that \$11,066,000 of called bonds had been redeemed in five days of last week. But it had not seen that \$4,137,770 had been paid into the Treasury for customs duties at New-York alone during the week ending on Friday. It had seen that the Treasury held about \$4,900,000 less specie on Friday the 4th than on Friday, July 28. But it had not seen that the deceptive custom of reporting averages only would make the banks seem to hold less money on Saturday than they actually held as long ago as Wednesday morning. This mischievous practice caused the banks to be accused of making a "cooked" statement, though, had the Treasury accounts been closely observed, there would have been little surprise. By averaging the specie balances in the Treasury for weeks ending on Friday, the effect of its operations upon bank averages may be ascertained, as follows:

Last week.	Previous week.
July 29.....\$85,103,674	July 22.....\$81,064,176
July 31.....84,492,356	July 24.....81,701,235
Aug. 1.....84,115,414	July 25.....82,577,630
Aug. 2.....83,105,072	July 26.....82,910,624
Aug. 3.....82,062,470	July 27.....84,177,734
Aug. 4.....81,512,071	July 28.....84,553,491
Average.....\$84,060,327	Average.....\$83,203,114

Since bank averages must rise as Treasury balances fall, and vice versa, the beautiful system makes the banks appear to hold less money by \$961,000 on Saturday than they actually held as early as Wednesday. And, though the Treasury really held \$3,000,000 less Friday than on the Friday preceding, yet the deceptive averages made the banks appear to hold \$863,000 less last week than the week before, on account of Treasury movements alone. In addition, \$500,000 in gold coin was taken from the vaults of the banks on Tuesday for export, in addition to the bars purchased from the Assay Office, so that a loss of at least \$1,200,000 in bank averages of specie should have been expected, besides any amount of specie that may have been sent to the West. Inasmuch as a few of the leaving banks had reported shipments of \$76,000 to Chicago and St. Louis, the loss of \$1,950,000 in bank averages is accounted for fully.

The real condition of the banks on Saturday was altogether different. The Treasury held only \$79,950,893 in specie—\$4,115,000 less than its average for six days preceding. With allowance for exports, therefore, the banks must have held about \$4,000,000 more specie than their statement indicated, but for the moderate sum sent to Chicago toward the end of the week. On the other hand, they probably held less legal tenders than the statement indicated, though considerable sums were received last week from New-England. Exchange rates are in favor of this city at nearly all points excepting Chicago and St. Louis. The rapid advance in wheat from \$1.11 on the 29th to \$1.15 1/2 on the 5th shows that there has been strong buying—in part for export and in part for speculation. The advancing speculation in corn and oats will also employ some money. Cotton has advanced to 13.06 cents for middling uplands, with small receipts and very active trading. Stocks on hand of tobacco, hiles, rice and hemp are much larger than at this time last year, and the stock of wheat is rapidly increasing. The increasing activity in general trade must, of course, create a greater demand for money, but the market still remains easy and well supplied. Exchanges last week, exclusive of stock dealings, were 4 per cent larger than for the corresponding week last year.

The duties paid last week were unusually heavy, amounting to \$4,137,770 for the week ending on Friday, but were largely on withdrawals from warehouses of goods previously imported. The imports amounted to only \$9,498,712, against \$11,752,759 last year, and there has been some improvement also in exports. Large engagements of freight room from Baltimore are reported, as is natural, the winter wheat in the regions reached by the Baltimore system of railroads having been harvested in great abundance. As nothing else would contribute more to a restoration of prosperity than a revival of exports, so indications of such a revival are of all signs of the times the most calculated to renew confidence. But those features of the situation which result from legislation are less satisfactory. Last week bonds amounting to \$1,528,800 were withdrawn from the deposits for circulation, in excess of amounts deposited, which involves a contraction of currency to nearly that extent. Also, in the six days ending on Friday last no less than \$1,710,000 in silver certificates was paid into the Treasury for duties at New-York alone, against \$881,000 for the previous week, \$3,400,000 in the month of July and \$2,793,000 in June. If such changes as these continue, the failure of Congress to remove taxes and to stop the issue of silver certificates may soon cause some embarrassment.

## ASSISTED EMIGRATION OF PAUPERS.

Mr. Tuke's recent paper in *The Nineteenth Century* on the condition of the people in the Irish Counties of Connemara and Mayo has provoked a good deal of comment from the English press. They estimate that 70,000 or 80,000 persons must leave this district to give those who are left the barest chance to keep the wolf from the door. On this fact *The Spectator* predicates the inference that at least half a million sterling should be provided by the State to secure the emigration of this number. From \$30 to \$35 per capita will, it estimates, transport them to the United States or Canada, but \$30 or \$35 would not enable them to start afresh in any other part of Ireland, or in any other country than our own or Canada. *The Spectator* urges, therefore, an appropriation for a carefully superintended emigration. It is apparently perfectly indifferent as to keeping these 80,000 British citizens for Canada or any British colony, but is quite willing to dump them in Dakota or Boston, provided they can be got rid of in any fashion. In like manner the Liverpool and London Associations for the Relief of Hebrew Refugees contributed only enough to pay for their passage to this country, where they

were deposited penniless, in rags, and in many instances starving.

As THE TRIBUNE has heretofore often suggested, charity is wise, but so is self-protection. It is one thing to be a city of refuge; but it is quite another to be a kind of commons for the world on which all other nations may deposit their garbage and waste matter. If the Jews and the Irish of Connemara can work and are willing to work, here is plenty of ground and a hearty welcome. But if they are not, let the English Government and its benevolent societies use their appropriations in some other mode of relief than that of assisting the emigration of paupers to America. Give Canada a chance to fill her gaols and almshouses.

The present condition of the Hebrew refugees appears now to be briefly this: Large numbers of them are still concentrated at Brady and other ports of departure. Their condition there is a shade less wretched than it was a month ago, as the exportation has thinned their number slightly. Up to the present date about \$1,300,000 has been raised for them, of which England has contributed \$350,000, France \$200,000, Germany \$150,000, Austria \$150,000. The remainder has almost altogether come from this country. The funds given in Europe, it will be remembered, are almost invariably used to export these people to the United States. Here they are not only received, fed and clothed, but sent to places where they will have a chance for work and wages. *The Pall Mall Gazette*, in noting the enormous assisted emigration of these people to our shores, remarked significantly: "The United States is the one place in the world where success can only be attained by hard work. Now the few will trade, serve as agent—do anything but work." About two hundred families have been returned to Europe from this port and Philadelphia, and more we understand are about to be sent. It looks as if *The Gazette* were a true prophet and we had found it out already.

## PERSONAL.

The Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, is now at Allentown, N. H., attending the annual grove-meeting.

Governor Hamilton, of Maryland, is ill, owing to over-work, and intends seeking rest at Saratoga the present week.

Whittier, the poet, is at Centre Harbor, N. H., but intends in a few days to go to the White Mountains.

Bishop Stevens has written a letter commending the appointment of Dr. Du Bose as president of South Carolina University.

Robert McBurney, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association's work in the United States, is spending his vacation at the Thousand Islands.

Venor, after predicting fine weather, has succumbed to an attack of rheumatism brought on by recklessly taking a walk on an inclement day at Ferry Beach, Me., where he is passing the summer.

J. J. Astor, Judge J. G. Abbott, Captain Cook, of the British Navy; J. R. McPherson and Ogden Mills and wife arrived yesterday on the White Star steamship Celtic from Liverpool.

The Rev. Joseph Cook will leave Sydney, Australia, on August 10, for this country. He intends to visit the Sandwich Islands on his homeward voyage and will probably not arrive at San Francisco before October 1. It is announced that he may resume his Boston lecturing.

The Rev. Samuel Longfellow has resigned his position as pastor of a church at Germantown, Penn., and intends while writing the biography of his brother, the poet Longfellow, to reside with his nieces in the old Craze House, the poet's former home.

The surviving members of the family of Daniel Webster have informed the Webster Historical Society of Massachusetts, through Caroline S. Webster, that they will be heartily welcomed at Marshfield whenever they shall choose to make a public demonstration at that home of the statesman in his honor.

In a neat white cottage among vineyards on Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, there is now living John Brown, Jr., the eldest son of John Brown, the famous Abolitionist. The son is a man of sixty years of age; strong and vigorous-looking, with long silvery hair. Residing with him is Owen Brown, a younger son, who was with his father when the latter made his attack on Harper's Ferry. A daughter of John Brown, named Ruth, companion, lives in Ohio, and another son, Jason Brown, at Akron, Ohio. Mrs. Brown is still living, residing in California.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe has just related the origin in her mind of the Uncle Tom of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She states that the character of Uncle Tom was not the biography of any one man. The first suggestion of it came from writing letters for a colored cook, whose husband was a slave in Kentucky. The cook told how her husband, having given his word as a Christian that he would not take advantage of the laws of Ohio making free every slave sent into that State, repeatedly marked his master's produce in the State and returned home. The cook's husband's life was taken from the autobiography of Josiah Henson.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise will not return to Ottawa until late in the fall. The Prince of Wales will remain in Canada until the conclusion of the Governor-General's term of office, and will probably not return to the United States until the winter season at Rideau Hall is expected to be unusually gay.

## GENERAL NOTES.

It is fair to conclude from the following advertisement which lately appeared in *The Europa* (published at Wedgwood, that meat is high in Western New-York: "Wanted—A gentleman desiring to find a partner with capital to assist him in the purchase of a beef-steak. One who owns a frying pan and a piece of pork pot-irreled."

According to the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom for 1881, the value of the imports amounted to \$397,022,459 and the exports to \$297,092,775, making a total of \$694,115,234. The imports from foreign countries amounted to \$308,482,829, and from British possessions to \$95,539,605. The value of the exports to foreign countries was \$230,401,583, and to British possessions to \$66,691,192.

The final sitting in the long public litigation involved in opening Epping Forest to the English public has been held. The City Solicitor stated that the total cost to the corporation had been \$256,275. The arbitrator, Sir A. Hobbins, before signing his award, remarked that, considering the magnitude of the transaction, it might perhaps congratulate themselves on their success in coming to the end of the work, even though it had taken four years instead of one. He trusted that his final award would mark the close of the acrimonious disputes which had existed, sometimes in a very inflated form, for nearly half a century.

A romantic story, designed to illustrate at once the delicate sense of honor of Arabi Pacha and his hatred of the English, is published in a Vienna newspaper. The story is that last spring an English officer at Cairo insulted a boy, and, having refused to apologize, likewise refused to fight a duel to which he was challenged by a Hungarian nobleman, Baron Atczel. Not long afterward, at a social entertainment, Arabi appeared, and thus expressed himself: "Al though the Koran strictly forbids duels, yet if I had discovered that one of my officers had conducted himself in such a despicable and cowardly manner I would have commanded him to fight; and if he had then refused I would have shot him with my own hand." The story ends with the remark that Arabi's words were soon in every house in Cairo, and that during the first part of April no Englishman could appear on the street without hearing him say: "I am ready."

A correspondent kindly sends to THE TRIBUNE the following amusing testimony to Dickens' character: "I once had the honor of dining with Charles Dickens in London," he writes, "and among the guests was a splendid old gentleman whose name I shall not divulge, but who was well known in English society at the time. He had but recently been introduced to Dickens, and he spoke little and then abruptly, until the meal was almost over; then he suddenly turned to Dickens and said in an apparently displeased and irritated tone: 'Mr. Dickens, I think if you had known of my friend's late movements and private troubles, which I am sure he must have had, you would scarcely have presented him to the world in so unfavorable a light.' 'But, surely,' said Dickens, smiling, 'I drew the character as I had created, and to my mind perfectly it, and I portrayed Mr. Pecksniff's shortcomings and private troubles as they are, and I endeavored to be true to my ideal.' 'Well,' said the old gentleman, 'I have your way, Mr. Dickens, but I shall always believe Mr. Pecksniff was not so despicable

as you make him.' And there was considerable suppressed laughter among the company."

## POLITICAL NEWS.

While the Democratic State Convention of Indiana is cheering itself hoarse over the adoption of a free-wheel platform the band played "Johnny Sit up the Bow!"

The Kentucky election occurs to-day, and the people will decide whether they prefer a responsible Union man for clerk of their Court of Appeals or a responsible Bourbon whose conduct has been so disgraceful that his friends in 1860 thought it discreet to make no defense.

General Wheeler, who had to surrender the seat he held in Congress through frauds in the Virginia Alabama District, is seeking another nomination as a vindictive. But there is serious opposition to giving it to him, and ex-Senator Lusk is regarded by many as a better candidate. The Independents in the district will doubtless nominate Congressman Lowe.

General Harry White is seeking, and will probably secure, the Republican nomination to Congress in the XXVth District of Pennsylvania. He was defeated two years ago by about 750 votes. The district is naturally Republican, but dissatisfaction with the party ranks led to the election of a Democratic-Greenbacker in 1880. The coalition here has a candidate in the field already.

Since the failure to compromise the differences between the Regular and Independent Republicans in Pennsylvania much campaign work has been done on both sides. It appears to be admitted that the battle will be fought on the issue of the tariff. The Democrats are also energetically pushing their canvass.

General Chalmers has begun his canvass early in the 1st District of Mississippi. He is making speeches and has promised that there shall be a fair vote and an honest count. He evidently does not propose to submit to the tactics which he tried so fully upon his Republican opponent in the "shooting" district. The abuse the Democratic organs have upon him shown that they are aware they have a formidable opponent to deal with.

Ex-Governor Davis, chairman of the Texas Republican State Committee, says that the wisest thing the party can do in the present situation of affairs in that State is to make no nominations and support heartily the Independent candidates. This seems to be the opinion of all the leading men in the party. The State Convention will meet on the 23d instant. The general drift of sentiment seems to be in favor of a union of all the Bourbon elements on Congressman Jones for Governor.

Congressman Singleton has to face a determined set of opponents in his efforts to get a re-nomination in the XIVth Illinois District. The convention was in session several days last week, and the ballots taken ran far above a thousand, and yet no candidate was named. It was necessary to have a large number of votes on the first ballot and the same number on the last one taken—less than the number necessary to nominate. The district is a Democratic stronghold, having a party majority of 6,000.

The harmony which marked the Delaware Republican State Convention is to be carried into the campaign and an earnest united effort made to redeem the State from the Bourbons. The candidates for Governor and Congressmen have accepted and a State Committee satisfactory to all sides has been appointed. These signs indicate a successful result of the convention.

Democratic majority in the State. As *The Philadelphia*